

Launching of Liberty Ship Named for Michael Casey

A Liberty ship went down the ways of the Permanente Metals Corporation, at its Richmond Shipyard No. 1, on the afternoon of Labor Day christened the "Michael Casey" and thus honoring the name of an outstanding figure in the union labor and civic life of San Francisco whose public activities embraced a period of nearly forty years.

Tribute to a Life of Service

The event was witnessed by the members of a devoted family, and a throng of friends who had known Michael Casey in his lifetime, and who were from all walks of life. Particularly to those from the ranks of union labor who were present was the occasion historic and one of high appreciation, for, excepting members of his family, it was they who knew him best through closer association, and they were giving heartfelt thanks that the years of service which he had given to a movement of which they were a part was now being given recognition.

And thus, decorated in the national colors, given the blessing of a high representative of the church of which he had been a faithful son, christened by his daughter, and lustily cheered by his friends of a lifetime, the ship which henceforth will bear Michael Casey's name went down the ways and into its own life of service.

Members of Family Present

It was indeed most fortunate that the sons and daughters of Mr. Casey were able to be present at the event which honored their father. They are: John J. Casey, San Francisco; Joseph M. Casey, Indianapolis; Charles Casey, Hollywood; Sister Anne, St. Vin-

cent's High School, San Francisco; Mrs. John Riordan and Mrs. John F. Butler, San Francisco, and Mrs. Jack Beaumont, Del Monte, Calif.

A cavalcade of 100 cars departed from the city hall in San Francisco early in the afternoon, with an honor police escort, bound for the shipyard. In these cars were the sons and daughters of Mr. Casey and members of their families, specially invited guests representative of the official and civic life of the city and state, officials and members of the union labor movement, and many personal friends of the man whom the occasion was to honor.

On arrival at the shipyard the San Francisco guests found an additional number who had come from other parts of the Bay area, the entire assemblage, who were admitted by invitation only due to the war regulations, estimated to number 2000 or more. In addition were the thousands of employees at the plant as the shift change being made at that hour enabled these workers to witness the launching.

The Formal Program

The ceremonies began at 3:30 o'clock and were opened by Harry Morton of the Permanente Corporation, which operates the shipyard. Three girls—Misses Martha Wood, Betty Alveras and Elaine McClellan, known at the yard launchings as "The Anchorettes"—sang a melody of march songs, following which Mr. Morton in brief remarks noted that it was especially fitting the launching of the ship named for Michael Casey should take place on Labor Day, since his life and service had been so outstanding in the labor movement; also, he was pleased that members

of the family, who are carrying on his traditions, were present to participate in the tribute to his memory.

He then asked of the flower girl, little Mary Alice Casey, granddaughter, that she present a bouquet of red roses to Mrs. John Riordan, daughter of Michael Casey and who later christened the ship. Also there was presented to Mrs. John F. Butler, another daughter, as the matron of honor, a bouquet of yellow roses.

Brief Tributes by Speakers

Mr. Morton then introduced as master of ceremonies Joseph M. Casey, second son of Michael Casey and now assistant to the president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, from Indianapolis. As master of ceremonies Casey presented Mayor Angelo J. Rossi of San Francisco, who expressed his pleasure at being present on the occasion that honored the service rendered by Michael Casey in his lifetime, and extended greetings to the family. Next introduced was Dr. John R. Steelman, head of the U. S. Conciliation Service, and representative of the Government at the ceremony. Following his opening remarks of greeting, and tribute to the occasion, he addressed himself principally to the employees of the yard, praising the great service they were rendering in remaining at work on this day usually devoted to recreation. Congressman Welch of San Francisco was introduced, but made no address. Each of the addresses was brief, as the launching was set for a specific time conforming to the tide conditions, and also to the regulations now in vogue

(Continued on Page Six)

PRESIDENT GREEN, IN RADIO ADDRESS, SETS FORTH UNION LABOR'S DEMANDS

(Following is the text of a radio talk delivered by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor on a joint program with Federal Security Administrator McNutt and C.I.O. President Murray. The address originated at Tampa, Fla. On the same date President Green also delivered his formal Labor Day address, likewise at Tampa. It was heard by 25,000 workers during their lunch hour, at a shipbuilding plant. This latter address also was broadcast.)

"ORGANIZED labor publicly accepts the responsibility on this Labor Day to do everything in its power within the coming year to win the war and to win the peace.

"With regard to the war effort, labor's first task is to produce in the months ahead a continuous and ever increasing flow of the planes, ships, tanks and guns vital to a speedy victory. We are fully prepared to do this. In co-operation with the Government and with industry, the workers of America are ready and anxious to get the job completed in the shortest possible time.

"Right now, America is producing for war at a rate almost six times as high as the month before Pearl Harbor. This record is the greatest ever made by this or any other country. However, it is still insufficient. Government schedules call for even higher totals.

"We know that the offensive drives now being successfully conducted by the United Nations on all

the fighting fronts require a tremendous amount of war equipment. We know that to save the lives of our men in uniform and to force the unconditional surrender of our enemies as quickly as possible, America and her Allies must have superiority over the Axis—superiority of fighting power on land, on the sea, and in the air. To this end, the men and women of labor are determined to work harder than ever before in the mills and factories of our nation.

Responsibility for Success

"Of course, the responsibility for the success of the production drive does not rest entirely upon labor. It is up to management to organize production methods efficiently, to make the best use of available materials and machinery and to maintain harmonious and co-operative relationships with labor. It is up to the Government to keep materials flowing steadily, to distribute the supply of manpower effectively and to administer its economic policies so that neither the workers nor industry are driven to the wall.

Price Stabilization Failure

"Labor emphatically calls upon the Government to reorganize the economic stabilization program. Under the Economic Stabilization Act, the Government is required to stabilize prices and wages at the levels prevailing last September, and to keep them there. The tragic fact is that the Government has failed to do this. Indeed, wage rates have been

stabilized and even frozen. But prices, particularly the prices of food, have gone sky-high. It is imperative that the Government proceed at once to live up to the letter and spirit of the Economic Stabilization Act and bring prices back into line. Workers who are squeezed by rapidly increasing living costs, while their wages are frozen, cannot give the nation the best service of which they are capable.

"Once the present disparity between wages and prices is removed and the cost of living is firmly stabilized, I predict that the major cause for industrial unrest will disappear and that workers will break all previous records for steady, uninterrupted and increasing production.

Consider Post-War Problems

"Because of the multiplying signs of approaching victory, in Europe at least, the minds of American workers are turning more and more to the consideration of post-war problems. We know from bitter experience that it is possible to win a war and lose the ensuing peace. That must not happen again.

"The six million members of the American Federation of Labor are determined that the forces of justice and democracy shall win the peace that follows victory in this war. They insist that representatives of labor from all nations be accorded the opportunity of participating in the peace conferences. Our purpose is to prevent professional international diplomats from writing or dictating the

(Continued on Page Two)

Are You and the Members of Your Family Registered Voters?

September 23 — LAST DAY to Register!

September 23 — LAST DAY to Register!

Green Sets Forth Labor's Position in Radio Address

(Continued from Page One)

peace terms. We are suspicious of those suave, top-hatted gentlemen who seek to transform the peace conferences into a territorial grab-bag and are more interested in dreams of empire and future wars than in the establishment of permanent peace.

"Above all else, labor demands that the peace conference accomplish the primary purpose of any such conclave, and that is to make peace—not peace for ten years, or twenty years, or fifty years; but lasting peace. It seems supremely necessary and perfectly feasible to the men and women of labor that nations of good will get together to establish peace and to maintain peace for all time. In this effort the United States must participate. We can no longer afford to indulge in our former isolationist policies. The people of our country know now that events in other countries materially affect our own safety and welfare. America must henceforth play a constructive and active part in world affairs. If we can unite with other nations to prosecute a war, it is even more compelling for us to unite with them in safeguarding peace.

"The means and machinery by which this can be done need not concern us at the moment. The all-important thing for all Americans to agree upon at the moment is that the objective is worth-while.

Rights of All Workers

"One of the major planks which labor proposes to submit to the peace conference is the affirmation of the right of workers in all countries to join free and democratic trade unions of their own choosing. A strong trade-union movement is the best guarantee any nation can have for the preservation of economic justice, freedom and democracy within its borders.

"And make no mistake about it—democracy must be established throughout the world to assure a lasting peace. Fascism and Naziism and other dictatorial forms of government must be eradicated because they only breed opposition, injustice and war.

"Labor believes that the victimized nations of Europe and Asia, which have been invaded and de-

spoiled by our enemies are entitled to justice. That means that their former freedom and independence and territory must be restored and that every assistance be extended to them for reconstruction and rehabilitation.

Fair Dealing with Oppressed

"We also believe in dealing fairly and justly with the people of those nations which are now aligned in war against us. Those who are guilty of perpetrating the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese outrages which have shocked humanity must, of course, be made to pay the full penalty for their unforgivable crimes. But the common people of these countries, who are the unwilling slaves of dictators, and themselves the victims of oppression, must be treated mercifully. Otherwise, we will only be sowing the seed for future wars.

"Victory will bring with it grave domestic problems as well as international ones. Labor strongly urges that America prepare now to avoid a post-war depression with millions of unemployed. We can avert such a tragedy if we intelligently plan in advance a program of peace-time production that will outstrip present war production. We must provide jobs for millions of demobilized soldiers and even more millions of demobilized soldiers and even more millions of workers now serving in war industries. That can and must be done with the co-operation of industry, labor and the Government.

Insurance to Our Own

"Finally, it behooves us to insure ourselves against the fear of want and the hazards of illness and disability in the post-war period. This can be done on a practical basis by prompt enactment of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security amendments.

"If this post-war program which I have outlined is carried out, then the American people can feel secure and confident of winning the peace as well as the war."

Lumber "Fights for Freedom"

In a statement on lumber production, Rear Admiral DeWitt C. Ramsey, U.S.N., chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, emphasizes the vital importance of the part union workers in lumber camps and sawmills are playing in the Navy's aerial war.

"Lumber is an important factor in naval aviation," the Admiral said. "Our naval forces in the air, no less than those afloat, count on the workers in the woods and sawmills for their combat weapons. To realize the full striking power of naval aviation, the Navy plans to produce more than three times the number of combat plans this year than were built last year."

Explaining that many training planes have wood frames and plywood construction, also that shore-based facilities like hangars, repair shops, barracks and classrooms are premised on an adequate supply of wood, Admiral Ramsey declared: "Today wood fights for the Navy on land, on the sea, and in the air. Every skilled job in the woods and sawmills is a battle station. Every tree of 'fighting age and size' is needed in the Battle for Freedom."

TO SEEK HOMES FOR WAR WORKERS

An appeal to home owners to help in the housing of war workers will be made by the Government in "Share Your Home" campaigns to be conducted in some 160 key war production centers by the National Housing Agency during the fall and winter months.



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Ship's Name, a Tribute to The Late John I. Nolan

With the naming of a Liberty ship for the late John I. Nolan, union labor in San Francisco was again honored, the event having been scheduled for Labor Day at the yards of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation in Portland. For it was in San Francisco that Nolan was born and rose to prominence.

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and a close personal friend of the honored labor official, was invited to deliver the address at the launching, and Frey's daughter to officially christen the ship.

As Apprentice Molder

At an early age, Nolan apprenticed himself to the molders' craft. Before attaining the status of journeyman, however, he joined in the great strike of 1890 in the industry here, wherein the men sought improved working conditions. It lasted twenty-two months, but proved unsuccessful. The young apprentice took an active part in behalf of the strikers, and thenceforward was prominently identified with the affairs of his union organization, he meanwhile having completed his apprenticeship in a different shop from that which he originally had entered.

But shortly after becoming a journeyman, and like many others of his craft, he developed the roving habit and for some eight years worked at his trade in many cities in this country, and beyond its confines to the Hawaiian Islands and England. Previous to leaving San Francisco he had been named a delegate to represent the Molders' Union in the Labor Council.

Returns to San Francisco

His tenure in that position was interrupted while on his travels, but was again resumed upon his return. This latter occurred in 1901, during the strike of the metal trades—another well remembered period in labor history in this city—and from that time forward he was one of the well known figures in the local movement. In the following year he represented Molders' Union No. 164 at the Toronto convention of the international organization.

The Labor Council recognized his ability and devotion to the interests of the workers when, in 1912, he was elected secretary of that body and automatically became its legislative representative at Sacramento. As a Council official he succeeded Andrew J. Gallagher, who had been elected a member of the San Francisco Board of Supervisors, in which body Nolan also had served.

Elected to Congress

Nolan retained the council secretaryship until he was chosen the Republican candidate for Congress (in the district the area of which now is comprised in the Fifth district of San Francisco, though at that time the lines differed from the present ones), and was elected. He retained his congressional seat until his death.

In his position in the national lawmaking body he gave the same faithful and conscientious service that he had devoted to the labor movement, and his passing, at a comparatively early age, caused universal regret and sorrow.

That the name of John I. Nolan is among those on the roll being honored in the christening of its Liberty fleet by the Government brings an expression of sincere appreciation from the wide circle of his friends in San Francisco.

"The reward is in keeping the Commandments, not for keeping them.—Lydia Child.

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Labor Day Address by Senator Shelley

Under the auspices of Musicians' Union No. 6 an attractive and highly entertaining program was presented to the radio audience on the evening of Labor Day, the broadcast being made possible through the courtesy of Station KPO.

The station orchestra was augmented for the occasion, and in both the rendition of the programmed music for the occasion and in accompanying the singers gave a high class presentation. "You Can Defend America," and the music of the songs of George M. Cohan which attained popularity in the first world war were offered.

Notes Attempt to Sow Disunity

President Elmer M. Hubbard of the Musicians' Union made the opening address, in which he spoke of the forces at work attempting to sow disunity in the form of class warfare among the people of this nation, and of the challenge that is presented to labor organizations in minimizing the effect of these forces and promoting the national welfare and morale. He briefly mentioned the work which the Musicians' Union has performed toward maintaining the morale and in providing entertainment for the armed forces at camps and military hospitals, without expense, saying this was mentioned not in any spirit of self-praise for the Musicians' organization, but merely as informative to the public, and for the same purpose he told of the numerical strength given to the military, industrial and defense arms of the nation coming from the ranks of the union. He then introduced State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council, as the speaker of the evening. Senator Shelley's address follows:

"Let Us Look at Today"

"On this Labor Day of 1943 it is well that the people of this free nation pause and give thought to Labor Today and Tomorrow, and labor's part in maintaining the morale of this nation at war.

"As the Allied Nations drive forward toward victory over the forces that seek to oppress mankind, the question of post-war planning becomes more and more important. But before we look into the future of the post-war era, let us look at today—at the war era.

"I am not going to dwell at length on the contribution of labor to the war. The contribution of labor to the war is the contribution of the American people to their own fight for freedom.

The Nation's Production Front

"If you read the newspapers or listen to the radio, you know the battles that are being won. You know that American-made munitions of war played a great part in driving the Fascist nations clear out of Africa. You know that the arms of the soldiers who ran the dictator hordes out of Sicily were made by American workmen, and that American-made munitions have been an important factor in the great beating the Russians have been giving to the Nazi invaders. You know that the ships that ply the seas of the globe, carrying men, and guns, and tanks to the battle fronts of the world have been made largely by the workers of America.

"You know that never before has the world seen such a great productive effort as that of this nation—and you know, if you stop to think, that the ships and the planes, the guns and the tanks, and the trucks and jeeps, and all the materiel of war were fashioned by the toil and the sweat and the fatigue of American men and women—American labor.

While Labor's Back Is Turned

"But while the back of the laborer has been bent under the load he carries to defeat the Axis, while his eyes are blinded with the sweat of his efforts, while his mind is occupied with the job at hand, there are filthy creatures who prowl in the shadows seeking to stab a knife in his back. They are, too, too often persons who wrap themselves in the flag, scream of their patriotism, sneer at every phase of the na-

tion's war effort, and who openly declare their advocacy of a world after the war in which there will be no guarantee of the Four Freedoms for anyone.

"In their attempt to plunge the knife into the back of American labor, those enemies of democracy—and they are the enemies of democracy—try to stab the American people, for American labor is the American people. The things for which organized labor fights are the freedoms for which we are all fighting today. The things for which organized labor fights are the things that all people want—security, freedom from economic slavery, hope for the future, opportunity to raise families under conditions that are truly in accord with the American heritage.

"As surely as the forces of democracy will win this present world struggle, so will the forces of labor withstand the traitorous attacks being launched on the home front.

"I say these enemies of democracy, here or abroad, must not, they shall not win.

Four Freedoms and Labor

"And now what of this post-war tomorrow, and the place of labor in it? I made mention of the Four Freedoms for which we are fighting. Those freedoms are not new to organized labor. They are woven closely into the fabric of the labor union movement. Organized labor long has fought for Freedom from Want. Through the years it has struggled for Freedom of Speech—and even in this free country has seen it denied time after time. It has seen men beaten and thrown in jail—yes, and killed, in their struggle for Freedom of Speech. Likewise organized labor has marched toward the goal of Freedom from Fear—fear of poverty, fear that their children will be deprived of the true heritage of Americans, fear of old-age and the economic dump-heap. And Freedom of Worship has always been an integral part of the labor movement.

"Are we going to have those things after the war? If organized labor has them, all of the people of the land will have them.

"I have placed considerable stress on the struggle of labor for freedom, and for a decent world for the people of this nation, but I am not pessimistic. I know that labor will continue the struggle and will not be defeated.

"Too, I know that labor will play a very important part in the rebuilding of the world after the war.

Management-Labor Co-operation

"I am just as confident that the better society we all hope for can be achieved only by co-operation between management and labor. It is encouraging to find men in positions of leadership in industry and business agreeing with this idea and recognizing the value to the entire country of a strong labor movement. Sound planning and co-operation between men of this thought in labor and industry will defeat the

California Ranks Fourth In New War Loan Quotas

California's quota in the Third War Loan drive was placed at \$846,000,000, according to figures released by the Treasury Department last week. This was divided \$424,000,000 for northern California and \$422,000,000 for southern California.

The campaign, biggest financing operation in world history, will be aimed at selling \$5,000,000,000 worth of bonds to individuals and \$10,000,000,000 to corporations, insurance companies and other non-banking institutions. Banks will not participate in the drive.

New York leads all the states with a quota of \$4,709,000,000, Pennsylvania is second with \$1,071,000,000, followed by Illinois with \$921,000,000. California is fourth.

TO LECTURE ON RUSSIA

Nila Magidoff, Russian newspaperwoman who participated in the defense of Moscow during the early months of the war, will tell of the role of the Russian people backing up their army at a meeting at 8 p. m. tonight, Friday, September 10, at Scottish Rite Auditorium. Mrs. Magidoff has served in Russia as a merchant seaman, journalist, editor, and educator. Russian War Relief is sponsoring the meeting. Admission tickets are on sale for 55 cents at Russian War Relief headquarters, 422 Sutter street; the Shipping Center, 98 Golden Gate avenue, and the Russian American Society, 68 Post street.

old-school, reactionary ideas of the "back-stabbers." Jointly they will build the morale to do the job for all the people, not for just a few.

"Here in San Francisco there are but few leaders who still hold to the theory that organized labor can be and should be destroyed. San Francisco has leadership in the industrial relations field that is far more enlightened than the leadership that may be found in some other parts of the country.

"If San Francisco, with her experiences of the past, and the experiences that are being gained daily around many conference tables, can go forward into the post-war era without being engulfed in struggles inspired elsewhere, the City by the Golden Gate will take her rightful place as Queen City of the post-war Pacific.

"In conclusion, I send greetings to the many thousands of men of organized labor who are now in the fighting forces of the nation, and who so splendidly are using the weapons being forged by their brothers at home.

"Organized labor is proud today—proud of the job being done by its members out there, proud of the job being done by its members on the home front—and it will be proud to carry its full share of the burden of rebuilding the world when the forces of freedom finally are victorious.

"Let us all keep up the morale at home for today and tomorrow, for the war, and the post-war era."

-SAFEWAY-

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1943

Journalists' Narrow Escape

A columnist in a Washington newspaper related recently that Mussolini was almost made a member of the famed National Press Club in that city, in 1928, and the story gave the impression that a revolt of the membership against the proposal caused the dictator's name to be withdrawn by its sponsors.

But another report on the incident has since been made by one who declares he was present at the meeting. The so-called "revolt" of the club's membership, according to this second reporter, came not from a majority of the "big name" correspondents of the metropolitan press in the national capital, but was staged by about a dozen members, practically every one of whom were associated with labor newspapers, and who put up such a battle that Mussolini's sponsors were afraid to risk the outcome of a vote.

And thus were some of the "aces" of journalism—so prolific with "inside" information on all manner of subjects—saved from later embarrassment by their more "plebian" fellow members who were guided by their thinking processes as relating to democracy and the form of government under which they lived rather than by momentary "popularity" and bluster of a demagogue.

But there are some red faces among the "aces" so accustomed to fawning (with their typewriters) at the feet of those at the top of the heap—from presidents to baseball players—and who can heave the most bricks when their former idol is on the toboggan.

Soaring Prices of Real Estate

Inflated real estate prices, caused by wartime conditions in many industrial areas, represent a dangerous trend and should be guarded against in the interest of property owners, home-financing institutions and communities, National Housing Administrator John B. Blandford, Jr., declared.

He urged that prospective home buyers, especially in congested war industry centers, pay only fair market prices for properties now on the market. He added that while the situation is "spotty" and prices are still realistic in many communities, reports on current real estate transactions and observations by real estate brokers and lending institutions leave no doubt that an incipient real estate boom is in the making in some sections.

"Rising prices for residential real estate run directly counter to the government's anti-inflationary policies and contain the seeds of future sharp deflation, with the threat of many foreclosures, loss of homes by the home-owning public, loss of investments by lending institutions, and heavier obligations for the Federal Government," Blandford declared.

"Since no one stands to gain permanently by inflation in real estate prices, the situation calls for close co-operation by the home-buying public, lending institutions, real estate brokers, and the government

to prevent uncontrolled bidding-up of prices for existing housing."

Blandford was joined in his statement by Commissioner Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administration, and Commissioner John H. Fahey, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the two operating units of the N.H.A. which are directly concerned with the home financing field.

Work-or-Fight Law Provisions

North Carolina has a "work or fight" law. Under it, anyone not working thirty-five hours a week may be placed in jail as a vagrant.

Such a law could become a strike-breaking, union-busting instrument if administered by anti-labor officials, and there has been fear expressed by union leaders of a wave of anti-union "work or fight" proclamations by governors.

But in the proclamation issued by Governor Broughton of North Carolina, Section 6 reads: "The provisions of this proclamation shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reasons of bona fide differences between employers and employees acting in groups or organizations nor to bona fide students during the school term, nor to persons fitting themselves to engage in a trade or industrial pursuit." The proclamation also provides for "wages which prevail in the county for work of that character."

It is stated that Governor Broughton has made it a point to seek labor-management co-operation on manpower and other problems arising during his administration and has invited unions to confer with him on legislative matters so that the principles of unionism and collective bargaining shall not be impaired during the war emergency.

Ho-Hum! Here's Another View!

Unemployment will not exceed 6,000,000 at its peak in 1944, even if both the war against Germany and Japan should be over, A. W. Zelomek, president of the International Statistical Bureau, predicts in the August issue of the *International Post-War Service*.

"Estimates that immediate post-war unemployment will total 12 to 15 million," he declares, "have been widely circulated. Their fallacy is that they concentrate within one brief period all the adverse factors attendant upon the war's ending and postpone to some subsequent period all the favorable ones."

Welfare of Millions Affected

Twenty million or more persons who have incomes from fixed low wages, pensions, allotments, or small Government checks, are being pinched with each rise in living costs, the Office of War Information states.

Among those so penalized are 9,000,000 dependents of men in the armed services; 2,200,000 aged on state public assistance rolls; 1,000,000 disabled veterans, or widows and children, drawing pensions or disability compensation, and 158,000 retired and disabled firemen, policemen, state and municipal employees with pensions or retirement pay.

Then there are 739,000 dependent children receiving federal and state welfare funds; 53,000 blind persons; 700,000 retired workers, widows and young children receiving social insurance payments, and 400,000 drawing annuities for which they had saved for many years.

Help from the Army Air Corps through the use of a motored barge made possible the saving of more than 80,000 sacks of San Joaquin Delta potatoes to market in San Francisco and the rest of the nation, it was disclosed by the Office of Defense Transportation. Officials declared that much of the large potato crop in previous years had been moved from the Delta region by barges since trucks could not be effectively used on the boggy terrain.

Report on Relaxation of Working Hours for Women

In his monthly report to the Governor's Council, Director Paul Scharrenberg of the Department of Industrial Relations states as follows under the subtitle "Women in War Work."

"During July, 303 applications for relaxation of laws regulating the hours of work for women were received by the Director of Industrial Relations and referred to the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement for investigation. On the basis of recommendations made by the Director of Industrial Relations following investigation, 274 applications covering 38,195 women were approved by Governor Warren, and 29 applications were denied.

Figures for Six Months

"Between February 5, 1943, the effective date of the Act, and July 31, a total of 1236 exemptions covering 209,921 women were authorized. More than 80 per cent of these women workers were employed in the aircraft, shipbuilding, and metals and machinery industries. Ninety-four applications for relaxation were denied and four were withdrawn.

"As a fitting commentary upon the foregoing, it should be said that with few exceptions California employers have shown a keen appreciation of the fact that the future of America depends on its women and children and that it would be most unwise to wear out mothers, present or future, or to hamper the proper development of the young.

An Employer's Experience

"One large employer, serving agriculture industry construction, in submitting a revised application for a permit to employ women more than eight hours, wrote: 'We anticipate that our requirements are such that it will not be necessary to exceed the standard 48-hour week more than two weeks at a time nor more than one in any month. As a matter of fact, we have found it definitely to our advantage not to exceed a 48-hour week, either with men or women, for more than a short time because production definitely decreases.'

New York Federation Convention

The New York State Federation of Labor, at its recent convention, condemned the Smith-Connally anti-strike law and called upon members of organized labor to mobilize for the defeat of members of Congress who voted for anti-labor legislation. The convention also reaffirmed labor's no-strike pledge.

Over the opposition of left wing elements the convention overwhelmingly approved the report of the resolutions committee that the State Federation and its delegate to the A.F.L. convention at Boston in October be guided by the action of the A.F.L. on the re-admission of the United Mine Workers.

Other resolutions adopted by the convention urged the creation by the state administration of a committee to plan for a program of public works for post-war employment; reaffirmed opposition to any legislation designed to bring back prohibition; recommended that members of the armed services affiliated with labor unions join the American Legion; condemned anti-Semitism and all racial discrimination; called upon labor unions to lift any existing bars against Negroes, and indorsed the Labor War Chest of New York.

Commander E. J. Spalding, Seabee recruiting chief, expressed the thanks of the Navy to organized labor for its co-operation in the recruiting of 250,000 members of the building trades and longshoremen.

The convention elected Thomas A. Murray, head of the New York Building and Construction Trades Council, president of the Federation to succeed the late Thomas J. Lyons. E. W. Edwards was re-elected secretary-treasurer. All the thirteen vice-presidents also were re-elected.

W.L.B. Wage Rate Policy Must Be Co-ordinated

From Headquarters of California State Federation of Labor

A short time after the "freeze" order issued by the President on April 8, the Office of Stabilization was forced by the pressure of subsequent circumstances and the imperative need of wage adjustments to issue a clarification of that wage freeze. This clarification was a trickle of sunshine aimed to thaw a layer of the freeze order and restore to the War Labor Board enough authority to make wage adjustments where wage inequalities or inequities existed. For this purpose the War Labor Board sought, through its wage stabilization division, to initiate efforts to establish wage brackets for the various job classifications in given areas and industries.

Directive to Regional Boards

This program is still under way, and some results have been attained in creating predetermined rates. Of greater significance was the National War Labor Board's directive to its regional boards, stating that no statistical method was available that would solve this problem, and insisting that the age-old, tried and true yardstick of common sense would have to be relied upon.

This obvious yardstick has not been resorted to as it should have been, and this can be cited as one of the principal contributing factors in the misunderstanding and friction that is occurring to the disadvantage of labor, management and production.

Bacon-Davis Division

To explain the whole question, it is necessary to throw some light on some of its background. For some time now, the Bacon-Davis division of the Department of Labor has been responsible for establishing predetermined rates for jobs coming under its jurisdiction. These rates have to be compiled by this division as established by law, and they involve, basically, the building and construction trades industries.

In a very uncomfortably large number of cases the Bacon-Davis division has relied for its information, not on up-to-date data, but on figures taken from old contracts long superseded by new ones and on other obsolete data when establishing its wage rates. Whenever their calculations have been questioned, it has been customary for this governmental department to explain that the rates were the only ones that could be established, since the unions do not send in their new contracts to keep the division up-to-date on the going wage rates.

Shifting of Responsibility

Although this negligence on the part of the unions is not to be either condoned or defended, but sharply criticized, the law, nevertheless, makes it mandatory on the Bacon-Davis division to ascertain what the prevailing wage rates really are in a given industry of a certain area. For this division to use the excuse of not receiving all the data to absolve themselves of their responsibility is not enough, for it is their job to ferret out the information until they do have adequate information on which to base decisions.

As a result of this bungling and inefficiency a number of construction jobs have been classified for wages far below the prevailing rates. When any construction job under the jurisdiction of the O.P.M. agreement is involved, the Bacon-Davis division wage figures are determining. Since all construction jobs which do not come under the O.P.M. agreement (and these constitute a very small portion of the total jobs) rates on these jobs have to receive the approval of the War Labor Board directly. The O.P.M. jobs go through the Wage Adjustment Board, the specially created subsidiary body of the War Labor Board that has jurisdiction over all O.P.M. building jobs.

This is what actually happens: An O.P.M. rate may be higher or lower—although the latter usually is the case—than the rates for the privately financed construction jobs. When cases in this category come

up before the War Labor Board the latter body has of late had to find out what the predetermined wage rates are for the specific classifications. This board is very reluctant, however, to act on any wage increase that may be requested by the unions and the employers of the building industry unless there is such a predetermined rate. So it all resolves itself into a lot of confusion and delay.

A Ridiculous Situation

First of all, it is ridiculous to permit several wage rates to exist side by side, not because they are going rates but because there are several departments involved in establishing those rates. If the War Labor Board has the authority to establish wage rates—which it has—then it should proceed to do so on the basis of the data which it has in its possession and which it can get from the unions and contractors involved. Each Form 10 that is submitted is usually documented to substantiate the wage claims that are made by both parties. These claims alone are sufficient to warrant the determination of a wage bracket after the Board has checked the veracity of the figures given.

Way to Avoid Friction

The War Labor Board does not have to be guided by the Bacon-Davis division before it establishes a going rate of wages. If it does so, then it will be impossible to really carry out the Economic Stabilization Director's clarification order eliminating wage inequalities. If the War Labor Board would insist that the Wage Adjustment Board and the Bacon-Davis division of the Department of Labor get together and hear all evidence as to what the actual wages are in the building and construction industry in the various localities, much friction and misunderstanding could be avoided as well as the more dangerous eventuality of job stoppages.

Cites Particular Case

This lack of co-ordination is responsible right now for the obviously intolerable situation prevailing in Contra Costa county, where carpenters in Richmond receive \$1.50 per hour while those in Martinez, just around a Bay point, get only \$1.37½ per hour. The Tenth Regional War Labor Board has established the \$1.50 rate for all carpenters in the San Francisco Bay area, which includes the above territory. Many more examples of this kind could be cited to prove how disastrous such a policy is. It is high time that the National War Labor Board do something about it, if for no other reason than for the sake of some clarity and a semblance of order.

Women's Employment at New High

In July, 17,100,000 women were gainfully employed in the United States, the Census Bureau reports.

This figure, higher than ever before in the history of our country, shows an increase of 3,000,000 since July, 1942, when 14,100,000 women were employed.

The July report shows 14,800,000 women in non-agricultural work, an increase of 700,000 since June, 1943, and an increase of 2,700,000 since July, 1942.

Board Defiant on Drafting Fathers

Controversy over drafting of fathers may result in the ousting of a Massachusetts draft board.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, state selective service head, has asked the national director to remove Local Board 76 of Haverill, which has refused to draft fathers while single men hold occupational deferments.

Smith said he acted after the board said it "did not care to discuss" the question at a conference in his office August 20, at which he "read to them the specific directives covering occupational deferments."

The board notified the director that it would reclassify for induction occupationally deferred single men and childless married men before it would draft fathers. Smith told them their stand was contrary to the law and asked them to resign. They refused.

Statement by McNutt on Transferring of Workers

Large scale transfer of men and women from non-essential to war-essential industries must take place before July 1, 1944, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said in Washington last week.

"Between now and July, 1944, a rock bottom minimum of 2,600,000 persons must transfer from less essential jobs to munitions production or to jobs in the great number of community services that are essential to the health, transportation and other vital accessories of civilian life."

He made it clear that the military services are still aiming at continued large expansion, despite labor and other warnings that such expansion will mean decreased war production, which in fact made its appearance some months ago, drawing cries of alarm from Army and Navy officials and War Production Board heads.

"It is easy to see" why large scale changes in the jobs of civilian workers must take place, McNutt said.

2,000,000 Military Expansion

"The military services," he continued, "plan to expand from 9,300,000 to 11,300,000 between July, 1943, and July, 1944. These men and women will be drawn from war-useful jobs as well as from other occupations."

"At the same time, as our commitments on the battle fronts multiply, the war industries are required to meet rising schedules of production. They must replace the men drawn into war service, replace those they lose from accidents, normal deaths, retirements, and other kinds of turnover, and add enough skilled workers to assure that production schedules are met within specified periods."

Then, bearing out labor's forecast of trouble if too many workers are taken from industry for the Army and Navy, McNutt added: "Any reduction in our ability to equip our fighting men means that the prosecution of the war will suffer, victory will be delayed, and many lives will be needlessly lost."

Labor Warning in March

The point made by McNutt was emphasized by President Green of the American Federation of Labor, last March, when he declared the Federation's intention to fight "any unreasonable plan to strip industry of skilled workers to build up an excessively large Army," and said too big an Army would endanger production and morale. In connection with Army expansion, observers point out that a group in Congress is demanding Army limitation and that the whole subject of the size of the military services may be subjected to congressional review and possible action in the next few months.

McNutt emphasized the assertion that transfer from one war-useful job to another was uneconomical, except where it involved a higher utilization of worker skills. He stated that in areas where teachers were scarce, for example, a transfer from this occupation to a war-plant job meant that the gap must be filled by an inexperienced person, and that the individual shifting to a new job in a war plant also had to be trained, with a resulting loss of time and skill in both instances.

Advice to Individuals

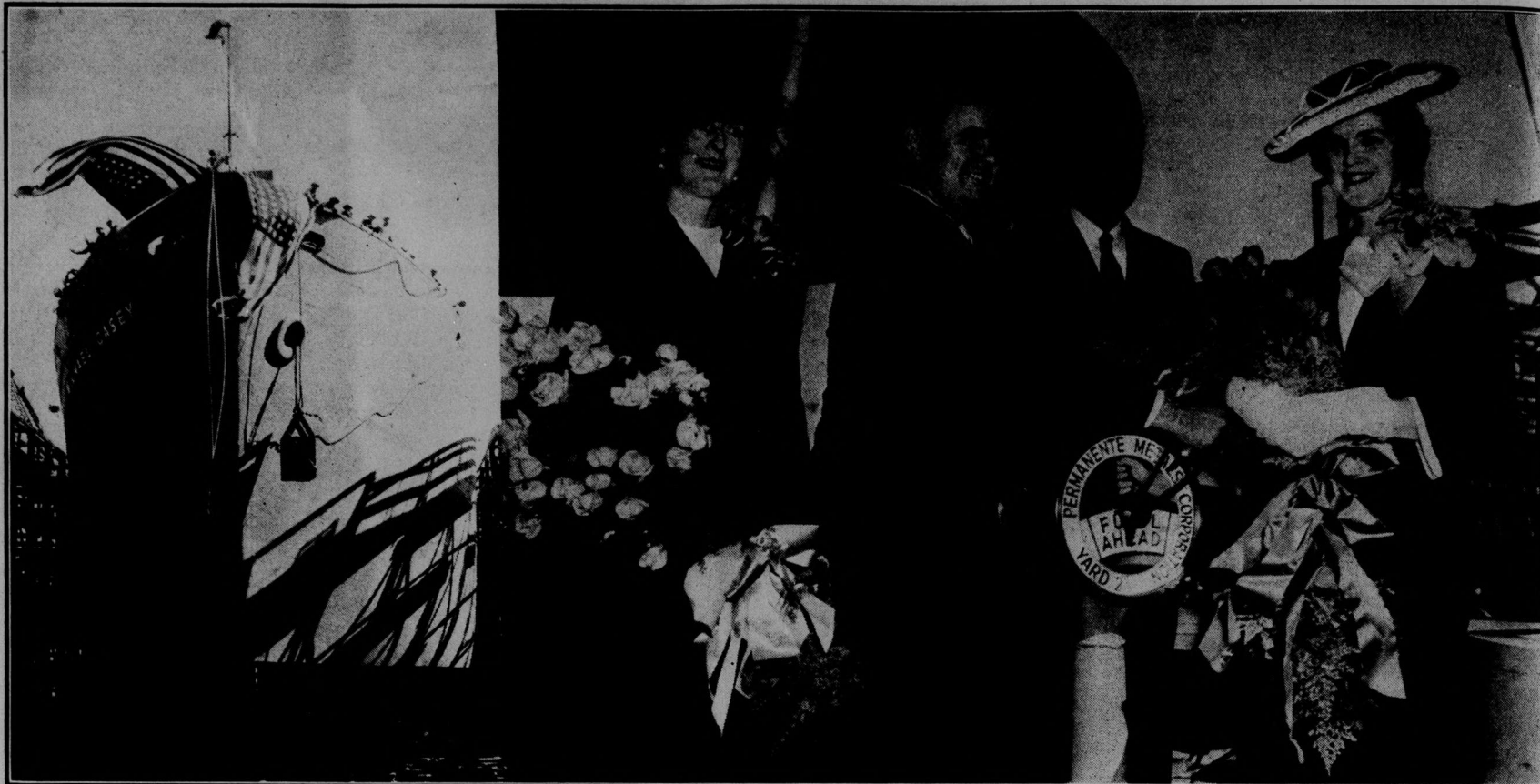
Asserting that the solution of the labor-shortage problem rested with the community where it existed, the W.M.C. head offered this advice for the guidance of individuals with regard to job transfers:

"1. Make up your mind whether or not your present job is directly useful to the prosecution of the war or to the maintenance of essential civilian services. If in doubt, the United States Employment Service can tell you whether your job is war-useful."

"2. If you are not in a war-useful job, the U.S.E.S. will refer you to one."

"3. Consult your local U.S.E.S. office for information about the jobs to be filled and how to apply for them."

Launching of the Liberty Ship Named for Michael Casey



(Left) The Ship at the moment of starting down the ways. (Right) Sons and Daughters of Michael Casey: (left to right) Mrs. John F. Butler, Matron of Honor; Joseph M. Casey; Charles A. Casey; Mrs. John Riordan, Sponsor.

Ship Launching

(Continued from Page One)

because of the war limiting the time of launching ceremonies. The program was broadcast.

John A. O'Connell, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council and a close friend and co-worker with Michael Casey in the labor movement over a period of many years, was then introduced as the principal speaker and to also make presentation to the ship's captain of a plaque bearing the likeness of Mr. Casey, and recreational games for the crew. Speaking in his usual happy vein, and with especial pride because of his years of association with Mr. Casey, O'Connell said:

Address by O'Connell

"Mr. Chairman, Fellow Workers, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is indeed an honor and a privilege for me to be here today to officiate at the christening of the good ship 'Michael Casey.'"

"It has been my privilege to be a close associate of this good man for nearly half a century. In the passing of Michael Casey this country lost a great

American; one who was always interested and concerned in looking after the well-being of the men and women in the labor movement.

"During the great catastrophe that visited San Francisco in 1906 he took charge in bringing succor and comfort to the inhabitants of the City of Saint Francis who suffered the loss of their homes in the disaster. At that time he was president of the Board of Public Works in San Francisco, and he performed a great service for this city in bringing about its rehabilitation. During his public life, when many of the city officials were accused of wrongdoing, never was the finger of suspicion pointed at Michael Casey.

Descendants in Position of Trust

"Casey was a builder—and that is truly exemplified here today by the attendance of his sons and daughters, grandchildren and great-grandchildren. They are sitting on this platform—twenty-two of them—and they are carrying on in positions of trust throughout the United States of America.

"His counsel and advice were eagerly sought, not alone by men and women of labor but by people in every walk of life. He was a great humanitarian, and participated in placing on the statute books laws that have for their purpose bringing more comfort into the lives of those who toil.

Presentation to Ship Personnel

"In the launching of this great vessel the organization that Michael Casey had a hand in building and bringing to a place in the labor world second to no other organization in this country—Local Union No. 85, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters—is present-

ing to the officers and crew who will man this ship some comforts that they can enjoy when they are at leisure from their duties in navigating this vessel. This gift consists of games and other things that will lend a little comfort to the crew. The picture of this great man will hang in the captain's cabin, and in case this ship gets into difficulty, through stress of weather or any other cause while it is at sea, the captain will gain inspiration by looking at this picture which will fortify him in bringing the vessel safely home.

"God bless this ship and the crew that will operate it!"

Paul DePoister, an employee of the shipyard, and a member of the San Francisco Light Opera Association, then sang "Stout Hearted Men," being accompanied at the piano by Wesley Day.

Concluding the formal program was the invocation and blessing of the ship, given by the Most Rev. John J. Mitty, D.D., Archbishop of San Francisco.

Christening by Daughter

Within a very few seconds thereafter, Mrs. John Riordan with remarkable precision sent the traditional bottle of champagne smashing against the ship just as it was starting down the ways, and christened it with the name of her beloved father. When the "Michael Casey" had gracefully righted itself in the water the "Anchoresses" sang "Anchors Aweigh."

Following the launching the members of the Casey family and a number of guests were taken on a special tour of the shipbuilding yard, during which they witnessed many of the remarkable workings in the various departments that in this and other yards throughout the nation are supplying ships to the nation at a rate which has astounded the world. Later

(Continued on Next Page)

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Launching of Liberty Ship, on Labor Day

(Continued from Page Six)

this immediate party was entertained at luncheon by the yard management.

The Liberty ships, under which classification the Michael Casey was built, are of slightly over 10,000 tons, but further description of them is not made public. Within a very short time after launching—merely a matter of a few days, it is said—they are ready to take on cargo and embark on a voyage.

Telegrams from Labor Officials

At the launching ceremonies telegrams were read from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, and Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, of which latter organization Michael Casey was a vice-president at the time of his death.

President Green's telegram, addressed to M. G. Vanderwende of the Permanente Metals Corporation, at the Richmond shipyard, was as follows: "I join with representatives of the American Federation of Labor on the Pacific Coast and all friends of the late Michael Casey, and you and those representing the Permanente Metals shipyard, in the feeling of pleasure and satisfaction which you experienced over launching and dedication of the steamship named after and in honor of Michael Casey. It is an honor well deserved. In honoring Brother Casey in this way the American Federation of Labor is also honored. No more staunch and devoted representative of the American Federation of Labor ever served in an official capacity than did Michael Casey. I regret Labor Day engagements prevent me from being present at launching ceremonies at Richmond, Calif., on Monday, September 6. Be assured I will be with you in spirit."

President Tobin's Message

President Tobin's telegram was addressed to John P. McLaughlin, secretary of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 in San Francisco, and stated: "Deeply regret inability of myself and Mrs. Tobin to be present at the naming of a government defense ship after the man whom we all respected and venerated, Michael Casey. If the ship will represent the man after whom it is named it will bring honor and credit to our nation and to the world which is now struggling to maintain freedom and justice."

Souvenir Program

The souvenir program of the formal ceremonies, issued by the company at whose yards the ship was launched, was typical in its decorative effect of the nativity and the employment of the man whom the occasion honored. The pages carried shamrocks in tint, and on the front was a drawing of a teamster holding the reins over a span of horses pulling a wide-wheeled delivery truck over cobble-paved streets. An inside page carried a tipped-in photograph of Michael Casey and told that the ship bearing his name was the 303rd build at this yard, that its keel had been laid last August 12 and the launching was taking place September 6. Another page, with a drawing of a ship at sea in a heavy swell, carried this wording: "Michael Casey, 1857-1937. Beloved San Franciscan. For 33 Years President of Teamsters' Local Union 85. Vice-President International Brotherhood. Prominent in State and Civic Affairs. For

Whose Just and Kindly Leadership This Tribute Is Made."

A summary of Mr. Casey's career appeared in last week's issue of this paper. There was, however, a confusion of dates in the two articles due to the fact that date of the launching was again changed back to Labor Day (the one originally set) after the paper had gone to press with the announcement the launching had been set for Tuesday.

Declares Strikers Not "Idlers"

When the War Manpower Commission declared idleness a "non-deferrable activity," there was no intention of including strikers, Lawrence A. Appley, W.M.C. executive director, told a press conference. "We meant only chronic idlers," he said.

A.F.L. and Machinists Confer

It was reported from Washington last week that negotiations for the return of the International Association of Machinists to the American Federation of Labor were taking place, and further that some progress had been made.

San Francisco Rent Survey

A survey of rents paid by tenants in San Francisco and the East Bay began this week, it was announced by William A. Bledsoe, regional price economist of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This survey is conducted four times a year as part of reports on the cost of living made here by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and is in no way connected with O.P.A. rent control, Bledsoe declared. Information supplied by tenants is confidential, he added.

Voters' Registration Booths Opened

Registrar Cameron King has established a number of registration booths throughout the city for the convenience of citizens who are not registered for voting, or who may require new registration due to having changed their place of residence since the last election. The booths are located at convenient places in various parts of the city—banks, and department stores—including the Labor Temple, at 2940 Sixteenth street. The last day to register is September 23. Are YOU and the MEMBERS of YOUR family registered?

One-Man Car Proposal Defeated

The Market Street Railway on Thursday of last week lost its fight for the operation of one-man street cars during the war.

By a 5-to-1 vote, the joint judiciary and public utilities committee of the Board of Supervisors tabled the company's proposal for submission at the November election of an initiative measure to suspend for the duration the existing ordinance prohibiting one-man trolleys.

Opposition to submission of the initiative ordinance came from labor groups, while several downtown organizations supported the company's stand.

Opposition to this and another proposal having a like purpose in view and recently submitted to the board was registered by representatives of the Street Carmen's unions and of the Labor Council.



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Christmas Parcels for Union's Men in Service

Officials of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 226 stated this week that at the direction of the membership they are preparing to mail Christmas packages to each member of the union now serving in the nation's armed forces.

They report, also, that restrictions on mailing of packages to the men overseas have been relaxed to an extent which will permit sending of parcels of a limited size and weight, and which will reach their destinations during the Christmas season.

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union has kept in close and constant touch with all of its members in the service, through the sending out of a news bulletin, and the sons of the absent members also are on the mailing list to receive these bulletins, which are sent at intervals of approximately six weeks. Whenever possible, cigarettes and candy also are sent to members in the fighting forces.

Having members in the military service serving in nearly every part of the world, the union officers state that reply communications received give a most interesting and instructive general picture of the whole situation and the reactions of the American boys to the environments in which they now find themselves.

A roster of the names and present addresses of all members of this union in service has been sent to each of them, and through this means many are now often in correspondence with friends on the other side of the world from which the writer is then located. Through all of these various means it is believed that the service men not only will know they "still belong," but likewise that former friendships and acquaintanceships will not be allowed to lapse.

No. 226 is proud of its members in the service, and declares that it wants them to return home at the war's termination without being compelled to undergo the hardships of readjustment to civilian life that marked the return of the nation's fighting forces at the conclusion of World War I.

"What can we see in the longest kingly line in Europe, save that it runs back to a successful soldier?"—Walter Scott.

You Must File An INCOME TAX ESTIMATE by September 15th

If you expect to have a business or investment income of \$100 or more yearly,

OR

If you are a wage earner and expect to earn more than \$2700 yearly if single, or \$3500 (including spouse's earnings) if married,

OR

If you expect your 1943 income will be less than in 1942.

HENDERSON INCOME TAX SERVICE

will again operate near the Labor Temple at 2960 - 16th STREET

and will prepare your estimate for **\$2.25**

IF your income is entirely from wages or salaries, dividends and interest, providing you first fill out a wage earners' memorandum, which may be secured at any of our offices.

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4671 MISSION STREET.

420 CASTRO STREET.

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70 4th STREET, Between Mission and Market

ELECTRIC VENTILATION

SPEEDY SERVICE

OUR OWN BAKERY

Run o' the Hook

By FRED E. HOLDERBY
President of Typographical Union No. 21

R. G. Vernor is back at his machine at the *Examiner* this week after a three weeks' visit in Texas, where he had gone to visit his sister and to be present at the graduation of his son, John E., at the San Marcus Flying Field, who on August 26 received his wings and a lieutenant's commission in the Air Corps. John accompanied his father back to San Francisco and visited with friends over last week-end before leaving for his new station in Idaho.

Edward P. Musso, apprentice member of the *Recorder* day side chapel, is now located at the Naval Training Center on Treasure Island. He is rated as printer third class, and is a member of the composing room staff in the printshop of the S.S. Griffin.

Foreman G. W. Hayes of the Marshall-Adams plant returned to work on Tuesday of this week after an absence of two weeks while on his annual vacation.

J. M. ("Jimmy") Miraglio, who some weeks ago returned to his situation at the Marshall-Adams Company after a few months in the shipyards, received notice last week that he is definitely to be called for active service with the fighting forces the first of November.

Harry Bersner of the *Chronicle* chapel returned to San Francisco this week from Fort Lewis, Washington, after two and a half years' service in the Army. Having been granted an honorable discharge, he is returning to civilian life.

A seven-pound four-ounce son arrived on June 8 at the home of W. H. Carr of the Perry Publishing Company. Carr is in the service and is attached to the Air Corps. The newcomer has been named Robert William.

Chairman Ira Cain of the Marshall-Adams chapel returned to work last week after a vacation spent in the Bay area.

Paul R. Coulon of the *Chronicle* chapel, who became affiliated with No. 21 in August of last year, was found dead in his room early last Sunday, having passed away in his sleep. Deceased was a native of Tahiti, and was but 38 years of age. Surviving are his wife, Alice, and a brother, Emile Coulon. Services were held on Wednesday morning at 8:30 at the Peter Magendie Mortuary, Golden Gate, near Fillmore, thence to the Church of Notre Dames des Victoires, where mass was celebrated. Interment was at Holy Cross.

Chairman J. L. Bartlett of the Rotary Colorprint, who had last heard from his son, Robert E., two months ago when he was stationed in Honolulu, this week received a radiogram conveying the information that Robert is now "somewhere in the Pacific."

Mrs. Luke Lansberry left by plane last Saturday evening for southern California after receiving word that her husband had been given sailing orders. Luke is with the Marine Corps and has been stationed at San Diego.

Fred Hamm and Vic Lansberry are back on the job at the Rotary Colorprint after their vacations. Vic spent a month in Idaho visiting with relatives, while Fred enjoyed two weeks of fishing while visiting his brother in Oregon.

News Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

For the past several months Al Conley studied for real estate and business counselor examinations, and a couple of weeks ago passed with flying colors. Word from Redwood City, where he started in on his own, is that Conley's time is fully occupied trying to put war workers in homes. In fact, he's so busy he had to sever his connection with the *News*.

He may be in El Paso by the time the *CLARION* reaches the street, as Frank Snow only awaited word of his mother's arrival there, where they'll meet at the home of a son and brother for the first get-together in about twenty years.

His friends hope by now that Raoul Uribe is back on the job because most of them know when sickness comes income departs.

A short time back the name of a *News* man, Lou Henno, bobbed up as a winner in the *Examiner* hole-in-one tournament at Lincoln Park. Lou annexed the Sheriff Dan Murphy \$15 War Stamps prize by placing his ball just 3 feet 2 inches from the hole. Another chapel man, Harvey Bell, won an expensive sport shirt in the same tourney.

He doubts if he could duplicate the trick; what's more, Harry Harvey doesn't want to—catch a heel in the cable slot of an underground trolley and fall headlong. It may lay him up quite a spell.

Going into the third year away from printing, it's easy to guess that Johnny Dow, now settled on an Oregon ranch, has few regrets and little homesickness. It must be adaptability, that he was able to quit printing in a big town and take up farming in a small town where a printer is more of a scarcity than red coupons are here. It's apparent from his letters that both Johnny and Mrs. Dow like—yes, enjoy—country life, letting their interests and time be completely engaged with war work, their garden, chickens and ducks.

Occasionally Ralph Moore, proofreader, communicates with *News* personnel and always with advantage to them—his letters are brimful of interesting comments and news about the Home and local residents or queries anent his friends here. The war, he says, has had its effect on the Home and its inhabitants as much as it has had on those still active at the trade. Pals of Al Crackbon he reassures with the cheery word that the old boy is getting along splendidly and wishes to be remembered to all.

Old-timers will remember Sam Ranzoni, one of the few operators whose fingers were dexterous enough to place him among keyboard swifts. Through the last decade Ranzoni ranched down near Bakersfield, though his card was always kept clear, and now Sam, after a visit here with *News* friends, plans to locate in San Diego, perhaps even work a day or so a week at the trade.

Weekly, Eula Edwards, proofreader, gets a letter from her daughter, Mrs. Janice Heward, of Boston, wife of a Navy man whose boat usually runs between that city and North Africa. The young matron writes she's working in the office of the Navy Yard and doing okay. Eula, however, would like to hear from her 17-year-old son, Loyal, gunner of a Navy bomber, unheard from since he finished training, May 14 in Florida.

On a Monday holiday the boys who luckily get to the shop on time consider it a fortunate omen; consequently Chuck Adams thought it worth while to ride with Lady Luck. Undercover agents report, however, that the whimsical damsel didn't ride the pony Chuck picked.

Golf News—By Fred N. Leach

The first meeting of the officers and new board of directors of the Union Printers' Golf Association will be held at 235 Twenty-fifth avenue, San Francisco, at 7:30 p. m., next Monday. At this meeting, committees for the coming year will be appointed, and it is important that each board member attend. There are very few committees in the Association, but each is necessary to the efficient functioning of every tournament. The very great success of the 1943 season is an evidence of this. During the year various board members were lost to the Association and gained by the armed forces. In each case, however, the committees were functioning well, and when a board member was inducted into the armed forces, the functioning of the tournaments did not suffer materially because the balance of the board pitched in and made things go. In this respect much credit is due Charlie White, who was drafted on the board in the middle of the year. Charlie stepped right in and helped immeasurably at every tournament.

The great success of the 1943 "Annual" finds the

Approve Wage Increases For N. Y. Hotel Workers

The Regional Board of the New York District has approved the wage increases of from \$1.50 to \$3 a week recently agreed upon between the New York Hotel Trades Council (A.F.L.) and the Hotel Association of New York City in negotiations for the extension of the current contract. The council has contracts with 127 New York City hotels employing nearly 25,000 workers.

Retroactive to June

The increases are payable retroactively to June last. The increases are:

Raises of \$3 a week for engineers, firemen, oilers, electricians, electrical panel board operators, air-conditioning control men, painters, upholsterers and maintenance men.

Raises of \$2 a week for all others, including maids and other housekeeping department employees with the exception of waiters, waitresses, baggage porters and bell boys, who will receive an increase of \$1.50 a week.

Raises Given Last Year

In the case of cooks, bartenders, porters and housemen, for whom the \$3 a week increase was asked by the union, the board approved a \$2 a week increase temporarily, pending final decision on whether the full \$3 a week increase will be allowed to these workers.

The New York Hotel Trades Council, toward the end of 1942, had negotiated with the hotel employers for a raise of \$1.50 to \$2 a week for its members working in union hotels. The War Labor Board approved these raises last December and they were paid retroactively as of October 10 last.

The present contract first was signed in 1939 and with various modifications was re-signed two years later.

For Overseas Christmas Parcels

In sending Christmas parcels and cards to service men overseas, be sure to decorate them with the seal that promises health on the home front, urges the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association. Christmas seals are now being made available especially for this purpose at the Association's headquarters, 604 Mission street.

As in the past, seals will sell for one cent each or one dollar a sheet, the proceeds being used for the fight to eradicate tuberculosis. The general public sale of Christmas seals will open November 22.

Christmas mail for army personnel overseas should be in the post office between September 15 and October 15. Christmas packages and cards to personnel in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard may be sent as late as November 1. Each parcel should be endorsed "Christmas parcel."

Association with a healthy "nut" to start the new golf year. Last year's play was more than encouraging—what with gas rationing, loss of members to the armed forces, and other war conditions. The rule of the Association is that all funds in bank in August must be spent for prizes for the Annual. This year the amount available was greater than ever before. Next year, if all goes well, a greater amount will be available, for already the Association has a good financial start.

Announcement will be made in next week's *LABOR CLARION* of the course selected for the first tournament of the Association's new year, also the members of the various committees.

Members of the Association having any suggestions to make should come to the board meeting next Monday, or write or phone them to the secretary.

For your convenience in filing Declaration of Estimated Income and Victory Tax for the Calendar Year 1943, two deputies from the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue will be stationed at this office from

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Amendment of the Social Security Law

[Following is the thirteenth article which has appeared in the LABOR CLARION pertaining to proposed amendments to the Social Security law now pending in Congress. The series has been circulated by the American Federation of Labor Committee on Social Security, and in the current article is stressed the importance of making provision for medical care in the social insurance system.]

Insurance for medical care works like all other kinds of insurance. For small regular payments to the insurance fund people can buy much larger cash benefits in case they meet the misfortune against which they are insured. The amount they pay and the benefits they get are calculated according to the number of people who carry insurance and the likelihood that members will need to draw benefits. * * *

What Medical Insurance Could Do

Insurance to pay for medical care should give us better health and should give many doctors a better living and a chance to work at their profession without having to spend so much of their time in collecting bills. Insured family members could go to the doctor as soon as anyone in the family began to feel sick because their insurance would pay for it; and the doctors would have many more patients than they have today. * * *

When we set up medical insurance in our social security system a worker who is insured can go or can take his family to any doctor who is acceptable to the medical insurance system. If you don't know a doctor, one will be provided and if you have confidence in him you can ask him the next time and the next until he comes to know your family and the children come to know him and to feel at home with him. If you already have a family physician who co-operates with the medical insurance, so much the better. * * *

If one of the youngsters loses his appetite, the wife can take him around to the doctor to see what's the matter. If your job requires a physical examination or a checkup regularly, you can get it through your medical insurance instead of going to the company doctor. If the wife needs regular treatment for arthritis she can have that, too. If the doctor says you need to go to a specialist your insurance would take care of that; also if the doctor says you need to go to the hospital to have an operation or that your wife needs a nurse when she has a high fever. If one of the children must have a brace for his leg your medical insurance should pay for that, too. * * *

Of course it is harder to show that a person is sick and entitled to medical benefits than to prove that some one is 65 years old and ready for old-age benefits. Some families might go to the doctor unnecessarily; and some people would rather lie in bed than go to work. All that we'll have to leave to the doctors. Some of them are thinking about these things and are trying to work out the details of insured medical care from the professional side while we are all working on the insurance end.

Preventing Sickness

Medical insurance can help to prevent a great deal of sickness. When people feel free to go to the doctor, without fear of the cost, they can avoid many a severe spell of illness. * * * When nearly everyone has medical care we can begin to conquer the problems of cancer, venereal disease, heart disease and other so-called diseases of civilization, instead of letting them slowly eat away people's lives. We can safeguard the health of mothers, babies and young children as never before. * * *

When we get national medical insurance that takes

in farm workers and self-employed people, good doctors can stay and practice in small towns and out-of-the-way places where sick people need attention just as they do in the big cities. The country doctor can then have a chance at a good living, with time off every so often to go to the large city clinic and brush up on the latest discoveries in medicine. * * *

Medical insurance could also help to build up hospitals in communities which now cannot afford to have one; and better health in rural areas is to the advantage of city people as well as farmers. Disease germs don't stay put, but travel quickly and mysteriously from one place to another. The only way to achieve national health is to make every part of this nation healthy.

Part of a National Insurance System

Of course, adding insurance for medical care will increase the cost of our social insurance, but the cost will be small when compared with the advantages which the added insurance will give us. Right now American families are spending about 4 or 5 per cent of their income for medical care alone, and most of us can't begin to buy the medical attention we ought to have. If we add insurance for medical care to our national social security system we can have the whole thing—old-age and survivors' insurance, temporary and permanent disability insurance, unemployment insurance and medical and hospital insurance—for 6 per cent of wages paid by the employees and 6 per cent of the pay roll paid by the employer. We can do it as inexpensively as that, on a national basis, because we already have in old-age and survivors' insurance all the records and the machinery for collecting contributions and for paying benefits. * * *

Working Out Plans with the Doctors

Raising the money to pay for medical care is easier than providing the first class medical care itself. For that part of the job we must depend upon the doctors who have their professional traditions and upon the managements of our hospitals. Some doctors think that this country is ready to go ahead with medical insurance and some are afraid of it.

Thirty years ago when we got our first workmen's compensation laws for industrial accidents many doctors were afraid of the movement; and the hesitation of people who were high in the profession sometimes left the workmen's compensation practice to those with less skill and lower ethical standards. In some states workmen's compensation is still suffering from the bad first start; and the results to injured workmen at times have been disastrous. We don't want the same thing to happen with medical insurance.

Organized labor believes that it is possible to work out practical plans for co-operation between the medical profession and health insurance. Then we could start with the doctors of the country behind it because they would feel that their own professional rights and skills were represented and safeguarded. Of course the nation cannot put a comprehensive national medical care program into actual operation during the war while so many doctors are with the armed forces, but we can begin to lay plans and build up the insurance end. * * *

"If you have built castles in the air, your work need not be lost; there is where they should be. Now put foundations under them."—Thoreau.

Member of Molders' Union Was Hero at Guadalcanal

As a testimonial to Alfred Schmid, Philadelphia's Marine hero of Guadalcanal, organized labor in the Philadelphia metropolitan area has pledged itself to purchase \$174,000 in War Bonds as part of the September drive, now in progress.

In addition, the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union (A.F.L.), to which Schmid belonged before joining the Marines, announced in Cincinnati, through its president, Harry Stevenson, that it was pledging \$100,000 as a testimonial to the Philadelphia hero.

Schmid is the Marine private who manned a machine gun at Guadalcanal and stopped a Japanese advance. His pal, Private Johnny Rivers, was killed beside him, but Schmid stuck to his post and killed 200 of the enemy.

By the time a Japanese hand grenade finally demolished a red-hot gun, wounding and blinding Schmid, the attack was stopped and Japanese dead were piled high on the barbed wire in front of the gun emplacement.

Schmid was awarded the Navy Cross. The dinner, given in his honor by the Philadelphia unions, was on the anniversary of his act. The Marine hero appealed to those at the dinner to "help those boys out there" by buying War Bonds.

"You are not giving anything away when you buy War Bonds," he said. "It's just the same as putting money in the bank. It works two ways—you help the boys who need the material and you can be sure they know how the hell to use it."

"Remember that those boys out there are all your buddies, sweethearts, and sons. It should be an honor and a privilege to buy bonds, for the quicker you send the help to them the quicker you are going to have them back. You cannot quit now any more than they can."

Suspend Sentence for Miners

Twenty-seven members of the United Mine Workers of America were given six months' suspended sentences and placed on probation for three years by Federal Judge Schoonmaker, at Pittsburgh, in the first case under the Smith-Connally Act. The men pleaded no defense.

Three of the thirty originally indicted in connection with what United Mine Workers officials said was a "wildcat" strike in southwestern Pennsylvania between June 23 and July 13 were unable to appear in court because of injuries.

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S. F. Labor Council

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The Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday, at 8 p. m. The Organizing Committee meets every Friday, at 7:30 p. m. The Union Label Section meets the first Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 p. m.

Synopsis of Meeting Held Friday, September 3, 1943.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Shelley.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the LABOR CLARION.

Credentials—None.

Report of the Organizing Committee—(Meeting held Friday, September 3.) Called to order at 7:30 p. m. The following were examined, and having been found to possess the necessary qualifications the committee recommended that they be seated as delegates to this Council: Blacksmiths No. 168—R. Phillips. Furniture Workers No. 3141—John B. Oddone, Louis Burke. Lumber Clerks No. 2559—M. Bentley. Practical Nurses No. 267—Mae Benson.

Communications—Filed: From Chief Administrative Officer T. A. Brooks, acknowledging receipt of our letter and resolution of August 31 regarding participation of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in concerts in the smaller cities in the vicinity of San Francisco. Weekly News Letter of the California State Federation of Labor, dated September 7.

Donations: Photo Engravers No. 8, pursuant to the Labor Day drive, has purchased two \$1000 War Bonds. The following contributions were received for the 1943 Red Cross War Fund: Retail Delivery Drivers No. 278, \$95; Bakery Wagon Drivers No. 484, \$18.50.

Bills were read and ordered paid, after being approved by the trustees.

Referred to the LABOR CLARION: Communication from Mary Pond, Office of Public Relations, American Red Cross, sending copies of a folder regarding procurement of blood plasma.

Referred to the Executive Committee: Resolution

Your Dollar Was Spent Thus:

DID YOU contribute to the last War Chest appeal? Here is where a War Chest dollar goes: To 14 war relief organizations which serve our armed forces, prisoners of war, the helpless in occupied and unoccupied lands, and millions of refugees. In addition, on the home front, a part of each dollar maintains 22 youth guidance organizations, 18 child care institutions, 16 hospitals and clinics, and 14 family welfare agencies. Each dollar brings aid to many—an investment of which each contributor can be proud!

submitted by Chauffeurs No. 265, on motion was referred to the executive committee.

Report of the Executive Committee—(Meeting held Monday, August 30.) Called to order at 8 p. m. by Vice-President Haggerty, President Shelley having been excused. In the matter of the Coro Foundation, Mr. Donald Fletcher, trustee, was present and explained the function of this Foundation, to-wit: that it was their purpose to have the Council endorse the functioning of this body, which is purely political; they request financial assistance to gather a fund of \$25,000 per year, most of which would be paid for salaries; the funds would be in the control of two trustees, there being no memberships nor sponsorships; after an extended hearing, your committee recommends that the communications be filed. In the matter of the resolution submitted by Shipfitters and Helpers No. 9, this was laid over one week inasmuch as the resolution did not bear the name of the secretary or the seal of the union. In the matter of the letter submitted by Delegate J. Vernon Burke outlining a legislative program, this was laid over one week and the secretary instructed to call in the law and legislative committee to sit with the executive committee to determine this matter. In the matter of allocating the expense to the delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention to be held in Boston, October 4, your committee recommends that the delegate be allowed \$1000. The next meeting of the committee will be held on Tuesday evening, September 7. Committee adjourned at 9

p. m. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Secretary O'Connell spoke again on the Labor Day mass. The time is 10:30 a. m., Sunday, September 5, and the place, St. Mary's cathedral. The service is not restricted to those of the Catholic faith, and labor at large is invited.

It was also announced that the "Michael Casey" would be launched on Labor Day, Monday, September 6, the ceremonies lasting from 3:30 to 4 p. m.

Mr. Ray Williamson, representative of the Highway Drivers' Council in the State Legislature, briefly addressed the Council, extending greetings.

Reports of Unions—Musicians No. 6—Announced a radio broadcast over Station KPO on Labor Day; President Shelley has some tickets which he will present to the delegates who can attend; this is an opportunity to show our gratitude for this broadcast over the Red network. Cooks No. 44—Delegate made the following motion: That the Council on this Labor Day send a telegram through the offices of the consulates in this country representing the Allied Nations, congratulating and commending the labor movements of those countries for the part they are playing in the present war. After much discussion an amendment was made as follows: That we immediately dispatch a telegram to President Green asking him to convey the congratulations of the labor movement to the Allied Nations through their consulates at Washington, D. C.; motion as amended was adopted.

Brother O'Connell suggested that those unions which have members in the city government departments lend every support to the State, County and Municipal Employees now carrying on an organizing campaign in the city.

Meeting adjourned at 9:10 p. m.

Receipts, \$873.50; **disbursements**, \$358.97.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Report on Anti-Labor Laws

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, after completing its report to the next convention of the Federation, adjourned its mid-summer meeting at Chicago and decided to meet again on October 2 at Boston, two days before the convention opens. At that time the council will take up supplemental reports on events occurring between now and the convention and other matters on which action was deferred.

Before adjournment, the council considered a detailed report by Joseph A. Padway, counsel for the A.F.L., on anti-labor legislation adopted by state legislatures. Mr. Padway informed the council that injunction suits seeking to restrain the enforcement of these laws, pending determination of their constitutionality by the courts, have been filed in Colorado, Texas, Idaho, Alabama and Kansas. Similar court proceedings will soon be instituted in Florida, North Dakota and several other states. First decisions are expected in Colorado and Kansas, where the cases already have been argued.

Because this type of labor legislation deprives American workers of their freedom of speech and assemblage guaranteed by the Constitution and because it would destroy the effective operation of trade unions in the states affected, the executive council directed prosecution of these court actions with the utmost vigor.

"We Don't Patronize" List

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to note this list carefully from week to week:

Adam Hat Stores, Inc., 119 Kearny.
Advance Pattern Company, 552 Mission.
American Distributing Company.
Austin Studio, 833 Market.
Avenue Hotel, 419 Golden Gate.
Becker Distributing Company.
Bruener, John, Company.
B & G Sandwich Shops.
California Watch Case Company.
Chan Quong, photo engraver, 680 Clay.
Curtis Publishing Co. (Philadelphia), publishers of *Saturday Evening Post*, *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Country Gentleman*.
Desenfant, A., & Co., manufacturing jewelers, 150 Post.
Doran Hotels (include St. Regis, 85 Fourth St.; Mint, 141 Fifth St.; Hale, 939 Mission St.; Land, 936 Mission St.; Hillsdale, 51 Sixth St.; Grand Central, 1412 Market St., and the Ford Apartments, 957 Mission St.)
Drake Cleaners and Dyers.
Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.
Gantner & Mattern, 1453 Mission.
Gates Rubber Company, 2700 Sixteenth Street.
General Distillers, Ltd., 136 Front St.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and working men's clothing.
Lucerne Apartments, 766 Sutter.
Mirsky, B., & Son, wholesale cigars and tobaccos, 468 Third St.
M. R. C. Roller Bearing Company, 550 Polk.
National Beauty Salon, 207 Powell.
Navalet Seed Company, 423 Market.
O'Keefe-Merritt Stove Co., Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.
Purity Springs Water Company, 2050 Kearny.
Remington-Rand, Inc., 509 Market.
Romaine Photo Studio, 220 Jones.
Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.
Sealey Mattress Company, 6699 San Pablo Avenue, Oakland.
Sherwin-William Paint Company.
Sloane, W. & J.
Smith, L. C., Typewriter Company, 545 Market.
Speed-E Menu Service, 693 Mission.
Standard Oil Company.
Stanford University Hospital, Clay and Webster.
Sutro Baths and Skating Rink.
Swift & Co.
Time and *Life* (magazines), products of the unfair Donnelley firm (Chicago).
Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.
Val Vita Food Products, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
Wooldridge Tractor Equipment Company, Sunnyvale, California.
All non-union independent taxicabs.
Barber Shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.
Beauty Shops that do not display the shop card of the Hairdressers and Cosmetologists' Department of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America are unfair.
Cleaning establishments that do not display the shop card of Retail Cleaners' Union No. 93 are unfair.
Locksmith Shops which do not display the union shop card of Federated Locksmiths No. 1331 are unfair.

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SERMON, DELIVERED IN OBSERVANCE OF LABOR DAY, AT CATHEDRAL

The annual observance of Labor Day on the part of the Archdiocese of San Francisco was held at St. Mary's cathedral last Sunday morning, and was participated in by a goodly number from the ranks of organized labor and their families, who in addition to their religious devotions thus evidenced their appreciation of the honor shown the day dedicated to labor. It must be noted, however, that the attendance of union members was not the numerically representative one that the occasion warrants.

The service was sponsored by Archbishop John J. Mitty and the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Hugh Donohoe, and the sermon was given by the Rev. Joseph Munier, his subject being "The Catholic Church, Labor's Champion." Following is the text of Father Munier's address:

Labor's Dignity and Freedom

"It is very appropriate for us to observe Labor Day in a Catholic church. Any dignity, any hour, any freedom that labor possesses was first established by the example and teaching of Jesus Christ, and that dignity, honor and freedom of labor has been constantly championed by Christ's organization, the Catholic Church. Through the universal teaching of her unbroken succession of Vicars of Christ, the Church has kept before the economic system of the world the sacredness of the individual man, and his right to make free, intelligent choices concerning his social and economic destiny. The Catholic Church has fought every challenge to this human dignity and freedom only to find her teaching ignored, neglected and even cast aside as the 'idealistic' pronouncements of religious leaders. In direct defiance of the record we hear the critics repeat their cynical question, 'What has the Catholic Church ever done in a social way for mankind?'

Affirmed Universal Brotherhood

"At the very time of her institution, the Church faced the calamity of human slavery when men, forgetting their common nature, the dignity of their personality and the likeness of God stamped upon them, thought of others as their inferiors and considered them as cattle born for the yoke. The history of the ancient world presents us with this miserable spectacle down to the time of the coming of Our Lord. It was Christianity that first affirmed the real and universal brotherhood of all men of whatever race and condition. The miraculous spread of this doctrine contributed greatly to the abolition of slavery. Not by bloody revolution but by the inner force of the Church's teaching did the Roman matron learn to see in her slave a sister in Christ. And yet, the critics continue to ask, 'What has the Catholic Church done in a social way for mankind?'

The New Type of Slavery

"In spite of her direct warning and constant counsel, the Church watched the transformation of the slavery of old into the wage slavery of modern industrial life. The industrial revolution, the change from handicraft to power-driven machinery, mass production with its millions of workers in shops and factories gave rise to the new type of slavery. The early phase of modern industrial civilization is one of the blackest pages of injustice and inhuman treatment.

"Here again despite the oft-repeated calumny that the Catholic Church takes only an idealistic interest in the sufferings and needs of the laboring masses, the record proves the opposite. The Church that stood by the worker throughout the ages, after helping him from the status of a slave to that of a free man,

did not abandon him now. In Germany, the great 'Bishop of the Workingman,' von Ketteler, fought for the true uplift of workers by speeches, sermons, writings and deeds. His inspiring example was followed by Catholic leaders in the various countries of Europe. The activities of these men prepared the way for the greatest friend of workers in modern times, Pope Leo XIII.

Famed Pronouncement

"It was Leo XIII who delivered against the economic systems of the day the scorching indictment that workingmen were surrendered, isolated and helpless before the inhumanity of employers and the greed of unchecked competition. He taught men that labor must be measured not only by material and technical standards, but also by its moral and spiritual effects on human personality. The realistic Pope called for the organization of workers to put his principles into practice.

"Here in the United States it took the masterminds of 'rugged individualism' over fifty years to realize what the Pope was talking about. It took that long for the American worker to receive some recognition of his fundamental rights of organization, of collective bargaining, of security against unemployment and old age. The critics cried out 'Idealism!' when Leo XIII published his Labor Encyclical, but these same critics must respect the tribute which stands in the great basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome. There at the foot of the great monument of Leo XIII stands the figure of a worker, who raises two brawny arms toward his champion and from the uplifted wrists of that worker hang the broken pieces of a chain.

Grave Conflict Still Prevalent

"Despite the great advance that has been made in social thinking regarding the relationship that ought to exist between capital and labor, grave conflict and bitter fights are still prevalent. The basic freedom to organize is still being challenged and threatened by very subtle and very expensive methods. Collective bargaining is still being carried out in the atmosphere of a battlefield.

"Through her great spokesman, Pius XI, the Catholic Church has presented a program to maintain peace and order in the economic and social relationships of men. In his Encyclical on the reconstruction

of the social order, published in 1931, the Pope points to complete and unified collaboration between organized workers and organized employers, a collaboration of freely chosen representatives sitting at a conference table as equals to discuss not only problems of wages, hours and working conditions but also prices, output and profits. He calls for a co-operative method to replace the jungle methods of force, deceit and greed. Again the cries of 'idealism' must fade before the realities of actual approximations to the ideas and principles suggested by the Holy Father.

Management-Worker Co-operation

"During the past decade there has been a gradual flowering of the theory of common interest and collaboration in employer-employee relations. In the declaration of policy of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, it was declared to be the policy of Congress to induce and maintain united action of labor and management. We know that this declaration of policy was an empty hope because of the unorganized condition of labor and the fact that Section 7a of the National Industrial Recovery Act which tried to encourage labor organization was ineffective.

Industry Committees

"In the 1934 amendments to the Railway Labor Act, the National Railroad Adjustment Board was established in which an equal number of representatives of the carriers and unions meet to settle disputes of application and interpretation of agreements. The matter of settling disputes by collaboration is only a limited phase of the Pope's program; however, it indicates a partial acceptance of the co-operative method. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Federal Administrator is empowered to appoint industry committees to recommend minimum wages. These committees have equal representation for the representatives of industry, labor and public. Over sixty of these committees testify to the possibility of the co-operative method by which representative spokesmen gather around the same conference table as equals to discuss almost every phase of their particular industry. It is unfortunate that their ultimate function is limited to the mere recommendation of a minimum wage rate of 40 cents an hour or less. However, the industry committee indicates another

(Continued on Next Page)

A MESSAGE

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Sermon, Delivered at Labor Day Observance

(Continued from Page Eleven)

partial acceptance of certain principles laid down by Pius XI.

"The war effort has produced many examples of collaboration between representatives of capital and labor. The National War Labor Board and the regional war labor boards have equal representation of employers, employees and public to settle disputes and to assist in stabilizing wages. Encouraged by the War Production Board, shop committees with equal voice for the representatives of employers and employees have been established in hundreds of industries to boost production.

Successful in Practice

"The success of this democratic co-operative method has been a revelation to both sides. Employers are admitting the superiority of peaceful collaboration to the warlike spirit of their former dealings with employees. Employers have even admitted that the men at the bottom are capable of introducing better ways of doing things than the men at the top. Both employers and employees have reached the amazing conviction that the gentlemen on the other side of the conference table are intelligent human beings with valuable ideas and good will. Twelve years ago Pius XI told capital and labor that the co-operative method must replace the spirit of warfare—and again the so-called idealism of a Pope is being realized in practice.

Unity Based on Common Service

"But the realization of Pius' program is very far from complete. In fact, there does not exist in the United States a single example of that advanced co-operation suggested by the Pope, a co-operation where employers and employees of an industry or profession are truly united by the bond of their common task and common goal. Yes, the Pope looks beyond bona fide collective bargaining and the limited applications of the co-operative method just mentioned, to that organized unity of capital and labor based on the common service which every individual from the janitor in the shop to the chairman of the board of directors renders to his particular industry or profession and to the nation.

"Equal participation of the freely chosen representatives of workers and owners in the decisions affecting the economic destiny of all is an essential step toward economic democracy, freedom and peace. The interests of workers and owners must not be in continued violent opposition; they must be brought together for their own good and the general welfare. And this is not the idealistic dream of another Pope! We face either this enlightened economic evolution toward the industrial organization and unity of free men or the revolutionary chaos of class warfare and enslavement."

BAKERS' WAR CHEST DONATION

Max Kloeppel, executive officer for the First District (New York) of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, announces that the 18,000 members of his district have given more than \$100,000 in contributions to the A.F.L. section of the New York Labor War Chest. Additional collections are expected to swell this total to \$125,000 by November.

Accusation by W.D.L.

Charging Manpower Commissioner Paul McNutt with a lack of faith in the democratic method, the Workers' Defense League has released a sharp exchange of letters in which it accused McNutt of preparing totalitarian labor controls such as the Austin-Wadsworth bill contemplates to replace the present voluntary system of labor recruitment.

The War Manpower Commission, McNutt had stated categorically in writing to W.D.L. national secretary, Morris Milgram, was giving "no consideration" to conscript labor measures as yet, although alternatives to the voluntary method "were being studied."

S. F. Labor Marshalling Dollars for Loan Drive

Already dedicated to all-out production of the materials of war, men and women of organized labor in Northern California are with equal zeal marshalling their dollars as an instrument of victory in response to the Third War Loan campaign, which opened this week and will continue throughout the month.

The drive to swell the contributions of workers is being carried to every union in the region. With a record of having shared heavily in the success of the two previous war loan campaigns, labor can be counted upon again to do its full part in achieving the goal of \$424,000,000 set as Northern California's quota, the labor committee declares.

Besides its common interest in providing the means of victory by money as well as production of war materials, labor also recognizes its concern in warding off the threat of inflation by syphoning excess dollars into the Treasury, the committee points out.

Another factor, it is emphasized, is the realization of workers that dollars invested now in War Bonds will not only help to bring closer the day of victory, but will provide a financial bulwark for the individual in coming years.

The committee spearheading labor's participation in the Third War Loan effort is composed of State Senator John F. Shelley, president of the San Francisco Labor Council; L. M. Erickson, general chairman, System Board of Adjustment, Brotherhood of Railways; Daniel F. Del Carlo, business representative, Building and Construction Trades Council, and George Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O. Council.

"Goofy Fads" for Co-eds

By MARY MOORE
Woman's Editor, I.L.N.S.

For the co-eds going back to school the goofy fads still persist. The younger generation doesn't strive particularly for beauty or elegance but for anything to be different.

This year you'll see them wearing dish-towels on their heads, knotted kerchief fashion under the chin, and their friends will put their autographs on the dish-towel.

They'll wear little dime-store cat collars around their ankles, and the bell will tinkle as they twist and squirm.

You'll see them with ribbons, bedecked with flowers tied around their ankles, hula style, but pleasing with peasant clothes.

They'll wear their boy friends' bow ties on their sport shirts.

They'll braid colored yarn in their "pig-tails," or wear "his" signet ring above the end of each braid. If they don't have pig-tails they'll make some of colored yarn and attach them, looking like Raggedy Ann.

They'll use corks and empty spools for buttons, painted as their fancy decrees.

They'll wear fish flies (the kind you use when trolling) in their suit lapels. Or they'll put tiny cactus in a thimble and make a lapel gadget of it. They go on hog wild on lapel gadgets with everything from painted powder puffs to painted corks resembling weird creatures.

They'll make necklaces of buttons or corks or jacks—nothing that can be strung on yarn is safe from their originality.

And they'll give all their glistening baubles of junk jewelry to the nation-wide junk jewelry drive. The trinkets will be used by servicemen to create goodwill among the natives, and also for bartering, as the natives much prefer bright baubles to money. Mirrors of any size are as prized as jewels. South Sea Islanders will perform the most difficult and dangerous tasks for our service boys in order to earn these baubles, such as carrying in the wounded from the battlefields and transporting them.

UNION MOLDER CITY HEAD

Members of the International Molders and Foundry Workers' Union are proud of Raymond Jaeger, of Local 187, elected mayor of New Albany, Ind. He was financial secretary of the union until he took over his duties as mayor. Prior to being elected mayor, he served two terms as sheriff.

After the War...what?

Are you planning today for the home you'd like to build when this Emergency is over? SAVE NOW for the down payment, so that you will be in a position to obtain an F. H. A. loan when materials are once more available.

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